

More on the Polio Vaccine—
Full details about
availability of the
vaccine for New
Yorkers

—See Page 3

Daily Worker

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Polio Vaccine 'Safe and Effective'; Salk Sees Enough for 57 Million Kids

Human Costs Cited in Delay Of Integration

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Thurgood Marshall, arguing today for Negro parents against segregated schools before the U. S. Supreme Court, reduced the issue to one of "present and personal rights" which will be forever lost to the appellants unless a decree to integrate forthwith is issued by the court.

By "forthwith" Marshall said he meant September, 1955, or the latest, September, 1956.

Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the court he was aware of the "tremendous problem" integration presented to some localities, but he also reminded the court that Negro children had been deprived of their rights in these localities for more than 90 years.

The tall Negro attorney, who spearheaded the legal assault on the jimcrow system in recent years, cut through the verbal underbrush of the states' righters who have presented to the court every conceivable reason why the segregated schools should remain untouched. Those who want to have integration left to localities, Marshall said, are asking for a "moratorium on the 14th amendment or, at least, a local option," and he added:

Clarendon County, S. C., School Board attorneys today represented the forces for local option. S. E. Rogers, one of the South Carolina lawyers, who had difficulty pronouncing the word "Negro," saw no possibility for school integration in the foreseeable future. It was not a question of "mixing the white and colored" in his district he said, but one of "the sending of a few white children to colored schools."

It was brought out in Rogers' presentation that there are only 299 white schoolchildren out of the 2,858 enrolled in the county. Rogers explained that his district was in "the old plantation section"

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CIO Urges Support Of Southern Strike

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The CIO called on all its affiliates to give support to the 50,000 striking workers of Southern Bell Telephone now in the fifth week of their walkout.

The appeal was addressed in the form of an editorial in CIO News.

The walkout, meanwhile, continued solidly along the vast nine-state front covered by the phone monopoly despite anti-picketing injunctions and strikebreaking by police.

At Birmingham, Ala., a general strike move was still being considered by AFL, CIO and unaffiliated unions of the area following their emergency meeting there Sunday to deal with the situation.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 12.—The Salk anti-polio vaccine today was pronounced safe and effective. The long-awaited results, hailed immediately by the American Medical Association as "one of the greatest events in the history of medicine," showed the vaccine was 80 to 90 percent effective.

ANOTHER SCOURGE CONQUERED

An Editorial

The nation owes a profound debt of gratitude to Dr. Jonas Salk and other scientists who helped to develop the apparently effective polio vaccine. Few indeed are the parents who did not dread the approach of the polio season. Incalculable is the anguish and torment suffered by victims and their families.

Amid the deep relief at the news that the vaccine works, we can't help noting that less than a million dollars were available to Dr. Salk and other researchers in their war against the scourge. The money was painfully collected in March-of-Dimes campaigns throughout the land.

In a budget of 70 billions, our government could not find the infinitesimal amount—a hundredth of one percent—for so vital a service to the people.

Who knows—might not the vaccine have been discovered much sooner had this small amount been made available for research through government action? Who knows but that other still-unconquered scourges, such as cancer, could not be similarly conquered if an infinitesimal portion of what is spent for war in a single year were assigned to medical research?

We're now up against the problem of supplying the vaccine to the people. And behold! The stocks of drug companies sud-

(Continued on Page 5)

China Charges Chiang Sabotaged Plane

The New China News Agency yesterday charged that Chiang Kai-shek agents are plotting to murder Chinese delegates to the Bandung Conference, including Premier Chou En-lai, by wrecking their chartered Indian airliners.

A Peking broadcast of the New China News Agency said the Chinese government formally asked the British charge d'affaires in Peking Sunday to guard against the "plot."

Yesterday's crash off Sarawak of an Air India Constellation carrying a dozen Chinese delegates "completely justifies the warning of the People's Republic of China," the broadcast said.

The Constellation Kashmir, Princess "exploded and caught fire" before crashing into the sea, the broadcasts said.

Before departure of the plane from Hong Kong, the broadcast said, "the Government of the People's Republic of China had learned that secret agent organizations of the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek brigands were actively working to wreck the Indian planes chartered by the Chinese delegation."

The broadcast said their activities were intended to carry out the plot to murder the members of the Chinese delegation headed by premier Chou En-lai and to sabotage the Afro-Asian conference.

17 More Days

Ben Davis has 17 more days to serve in Iron City Jail.

Have you written to him? He may receive unlimited mail at:

Allegheny County Jail, Ross Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SINGAPORE, April 12.—An Indian airliner carrying a Chinese delegation to Indonesia crashed in flames in the South China Sea, killing 15 of the 18 persons reported aboard, the British Royal Air Force said today.

The RAF said there were three known survivors, all members of the crew of the Air India Constellation Kashmir Princess which was chartered by the Peking Government to fly eight government officials from Hong Kong to Jakarta.

The RAF said the survivors were taken aboard the British Naval frigate H. M. S. Dampier, one of many rescue craft that sped to the scene 250 miles northeast of Singapore when the American-built luxury plane sent a series of frantic distress messages yesterday.

Rumors swept Hong Kong that Chiang Kai-shek agents had sabotaged the big plane during its 24-hour layover Sunday, but airline officials scoffed at the reports.

The delegation included eight Chinese, vanguard of Peiping representatives to the Afro-Asian conference at Bandung, two European journalists and a member of the Viet Minh Government of Indochina.

The flaming crash was witnessed by fishermen on small uncharted islands in the Natuna group midway between Singapore and Borneo. The 250-ton fishing boat Taype reached the scene first and picked up the first officer, the navigator and the ground engineer.

The men were given treatment at the small village of Genteng on Sedenau Island before being transferred to the British frigate.

The crew of the plane, all Indians, was headed by the airway's

(Continued on Page 6)

Among the 460,000 children who actually received the vaccine, only one died. This child succumbed after a tonsillectomy which was performed two days after he received the second in the series of three anti-polio shots.

Dr. Thomas Francis Jr., Professor of Immunology of the University of Michigan, who directed the study of the results, made his momentous 113-page report at a specially invoked scientific meeting.

19,000,000 MORE
Simultaneously, Dr. Jonas E. Salk, creator of the vaccine, revealed at the meeting that more children than had been anticipated will be able to receive the anti-polio vaccine before this year's polio season begins.

Salk said his latest experiments showed that at least seven months should pass between the second and third "shots" of vaccine to produce maximum and most lasting effects. That means enough vaccine will be available to raise from 38,000,000 to 57,000,000 the number of children who can be protected this summer.

They would receive two shots which would protect them through this summer and would receive the final shot next winter, when ample supplies of the vaccine should be available.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT

A medical abstract of the 113-page report of Dr. Francis was prepared by Dr. Robert Korns, Francis' deputy director of the vaccine evaluation program.

"In strong statistical language, the historic trial of the vaccine and its subsequent analysis was revealed," the medical abstract read. "There can be no doubt now that children can be inoculated successfully against polio. There can be no doubt that humanity can pull itself up by its own bootstraps and protect its children from the insidious invasion of ultra-microscopic disease."

Most significant in Dr. Francis' report were the data showing that the vaccine is particularly effective—80 to 90 percent—against the paralytic or fatal type of polio.

Strangely enough, it proved least effective against the non-paralytic type of polio, the least to be feared among the three types of polio viruses.

PROTECTION TIME

The persistence of protection appears reasonably good. When good anti-body responses were obtained from vaccination, the report said, "The effect was maintained with but moderate decline after five months," the limit of the time of the study.

To understand the results of the mass testing, it is first necessary to understand how the experiment was set up.

In 33 states, second grade children were vaccinated. First and third grade children were "observed" controls—that is, they merely were watched.

In the remaining 11 of the 45



DR. JONAS SALK

states in which the experiment took place, first, second, and third grade children were divided. One group was vaccinated with the vaccine. The other group was vaccinated, too, but with a harmless, inert substance which could have no effect at all. Such a substance is called a "Placebo."

Among all the children involved, 1,829,916 in 45 states, 1,013 cases of polio turned up.

In the 11 "Placebo" states, 428 of 749,236 children came down with polio.

In the 33 "observed" control states, there were 583 cases among the 1,080,680 participating children.

In the "Placebo" states, 33 children who got all three shots of the vaccine, came down with paralytic polio. Among the children who got the inert substance, there were 115 cases of paralytic polio.

In the observed control states, 38 vaccinated children got paralytic polio. Among the observed or "control" children, there were 330 paralytic cases.

From these figures, Dr. Francis obtained his percentages of effectiveness.

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Vaccine Price To Be \$6 a Shot

Parke, Davis & Company said today that commercial production of the Salk polio vaccine would start within two weeks, and that the price would be \$6 for complete immunization, of three 1 CC shots.

Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange of stocks of Parke Davis, leading manufacturer of the Salk polio vaccine, went up ¼ of a point at the opening yesterday.

The pharmaceutical industry can produce enough Salk polio vaccine to immunize all of the 61,000,000 Americans under the age of 21 by the end of this year, Harry J. Loynd, president of Parke Davis & Co., predicted today.

SEN. GEORGE ON STEVENSON'S 'NO WAR FOR MATSU' SPEECH:

Big Power Parley Held Key To Far Eastern Settlement

(See Editorial Comment on Page 5)

Chairman Walter F. George (D-Ga.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday expressed agreement with Adlai Stevenson's opposition to a war for Quemoy and Matsu and again called for a "high-level" Big Four Conference as the "one possible approach" to end the Far Eastern crisis.

George's comment reflected general agreement amongst Democrats on the main themes of Stevenson's speech. Still to be heard from were a number of Party stalwarts such as Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) and Rep. Francis Walter (D-Pa.) members of the bi-partisan Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Communist China to the United Nations, an agency of the China Lobby.

House Democratic Whip Carl Albert (Okla.) said "I agree that the United States should not commit itself to a world war over those two island groups, Quemoy and Matsu. I also think Stevenson's criticism of the Administration, for its unilateral approach to foreign affairs and for allowing politics to enter it, is sound and constructive."

Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.) said Stevenson's argument about the loss of support among allies in a conflict over Quemoy and the Matsus was "a point of major importance, one that must be carefully weighed."

Loudest critics of the Stevenson speech were his main target—the Knowland-Radford-Bridges "war-now" clique. Chairman Styles Bridges (N. H.) of the Senate Republican Policy Committee said it indicated "that one more national leader is traveling down the road to appeasement."

Rep. Dewey Short (R-Mo.), former chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said the speech gave "aid and comfort to the enemy."

Stevenson, titular leader of the Democratic Party and its 1952 presidential candidate, broke a four months' silence on major issues in a nationally-broadcast speech Monday night.

He voiced the "greatest misgivings" about defending Quemoy and Matsu and said that the issue had created "a greater peril" by dividing and weakening the allies of the United States.

The Eisenhower Administration was accused of running its Far Eastern policy into a "dead end" through a policy of "bluster . . . saber rattling . . . and bluff."

ALTERNATIVE

Stevenson offered a three-point program as an alternative:

1. The United States should consult its friends and uncommitted nations to join in a declaration "condemning the use of force in the Formosa Strait" and vowing to resist any aggression there pending a final settlement.

2. The U. S. S. R. should be asked to say where it stands on the Formosa issue.

3. The United Nations General Assembly should be asked to condemn any effort to alter the present status of Formosa and to seek a formula for the island's "permanent future."

He noted that Quemoy and Matsu have always belonged to China and "lie almost as close to the coast of China as Staten Island does to New York."

"If we join in their defense we are at war, perhaps world war, without major allies and with most of public opinion in Asia and Europe against us," Stevenson said.

Stevenson accused the Republicans of framing their Formosa policy "more on considerations of domestic political expediency than foreign realities."

"Factional conflict between the two wings of the President's party," he said, have resulted in suspicion among our allies and in placing the United States in the



SENATOR GEORGE

position of risking a Third World War for two tiny and remote islands.

Stevenson's address was in response to many letters asking for his position on foreign policy.

"... I have the greatest misgivings about risking a Third World War in defense of these little islands in which we would have neither the same legal justification nor the same support as in the defense of Formosa," Stevenson said.

"They are different from Formosa. They have always belonged to China. But Formosa belonged to Japan and was ceded by the Japanese Peace Treaty. We have as much right to be there as anybody, except perhaps the real Formosans."

By defending them, he said, the United States might end up in an atomic war which would "shock and alinate not alone our traditional allies but most of the major non-Communist powers of Asia."

"And that causes me to say that the division of our coalition over these offshore islands, the weakening of the grand alliance of free nations pledged to stand together to defend themselves, is in my judgment a greater peril to enduring peace than the islands themselves," Stevenson said.

Resume Hearing Today on Bias Charge Against Brewery Local

After a one-day recess, the State Committee Against Discrimination will renew today its public hearings of charges brought against Local 1345 of the AFL Brewery Workers.

During a prolonged lunch-break at Monday's opening session, private conferences were reportedly taking place between representatives of the union, the Commission, and the 15 Negro workers who filed the complaint, in an effort to settle the issue.

However, it is not known whether the one-day recess was for this purpose. In an opening statement before the three Commis-

'Me Too,' Says Dulles; Earlier He Scores Peace

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles accused Adlai E. Stevenson today of bringing forward "as original ideas" on Formosa policy "the very approaches which the government has been and is actively exploring."

Dulles' statement was made at a news conference.

The Secretary also affirmed that the Administration and its allies are considering moves in the United Nations to condemn any attempt to change Formosa's present status by force.

Last night, in a speech at the fifth annual All-Jesuit alumni dinner in Washington, Dulles painted a picture of the horrors of peace.

Dulles told the Catholic group that peace can be "a cover whereby evil men can perpetrate diabolical wrongs."

"We should remember that while modern developments have made war more terrible, they have also made the consequences of retreat and surrender more terrible," he said, equating peace with surrender.

Found 10% Immune

PITTSBURGH, April 12.—Dr. Jonas E. Salk developed during his vaccine research a simple one-drop blood test to determine if a person is immune to polio. He found that of 10,000 Pittsburgh children tested only 10 percent were naturally immune.

Dr. Salk foresees little public use for this test in the future. Inoculation with his new vaccine is even easier, he said.

POINT OF ORDER

By ALAN MAX

PITCH

Millions watched like on TV throwing out the first ball. When will he throw out Dulles?

Corsi Nails Dulles For Quadruple Lie

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said today that Edward J. Corsi was ousted as his special adviser on refugee matters principally because he was not qualified to press forward with administration of the refugee relief act.

He denied that he removed Corsi because of charges by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) that Corsi had had associations with subversive groups. Corsi has denied Walter's charges. Dulles said today he found no security question about Corsi.

Dulles also told a news conference that his respect for and loyalty to Scott McLeod, head of the department's bureau of security and consular affairs, remains unshaken.

Corsi called Dulles' statements the "four falsehoods" and said he couldn't understand how the secretary could have "stooped so low as to begot the issues."

"The whole mess calls for a Congressional investigation," he said.

Corsi lashed out at Dulles' observations in a statement issued shortly after the secretary's news conference. He said Dulles' first "falsehood" was his assertion that Corsi was not qualified to push

the administration of the refugee act.

In reply, he cited "25 years of experience in public life," including positions under former President Herbert Hoover, a Republican, and the late President Roosevelt, a Democrat.

Corsi also mentioned having worked for former New York Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican, and former New York Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia.

Corsi said Dulles' second "falsehood" was the statement that Walter's charges played no part in his dismissal. Corsi said in his meeting with Dulles Friday the Secretary "told me it was necessary to maintain friendly relations with Congress and that my presence on the project would endanger these relations."

Corsi branded as "falsehood" No. 3 Dulles' charge that he had tried to circumvent the refugee act that made McLeod administrator of the program.

Corsi said the fourth "falsehood" was Dulles' statement that the refugee relief program is working reasonably. He said "the score speaks for itself—less than 1,000 refugees in 17 months of operation of the act."

Argue Junius Scales' Right to Know Charges

By ROB F. HALL

GREENSBORO, N.C., April 12.—U.S. district attorney Edwin M. Stanley, prosecuting Junius Scales under the membership provision of the Smith Act, went to bat today

for Attorney General Brownell's informer system. If Judge Albert Bryan should require him to provide the defense with copies of statements made to him by Government informers appearing as witnesses against Scales, said Stanley, "the entire Government security system would break down."

The flareup came during the second day of the trial after defense Attorney David Rein repeated his request for copies of such statements and cited Federal procedures.

Obviously agitated, Stanley appealed to the judge to reject Rein's motion. He said that any one of the "confidential statements" demanded by Rein "might disclose six more confidential informers."

When Judge Bryan suggested that in accordance with the law he might have to comply with Rein's motion, the prosecutor warned he would cloak himself in the authority of Presidential Executive Order 3229, under which he was forbidden to make public such confidential information.

PRECEDENT CITED

Rein pointed out mildly that Stanley "cannot have it both ways," and cited a well known Appeals Court precedent. If the Government intends to use the testimony

of such witnesses, said Rein, then it must abide by the rules of procedure with respect to them.

Stanley said the Scales case was "special." If he were prosecuting a moonshiner, said Stanley, and had in his possession the statement of the U. S. marshal who made the raid on the still, he would have no objections to furnishing the moonshiner's attorney with a copy of that statement. "But this case, your honor, goes much deeper," he said.

Rein declared it was a violation of the Constitution for his client to get less rights than the moonshiner because of "the nature of his case."

Judge Bryan said he would rule on the motion later.

Selection of the jury was completed late yesterday, with four alternates added this morning. Of the 16, none is a Negro, three are women.

Thirteen of the 44 were excused for admitted prejudice and four for ill health.

The prosecution announced that its witnesses would include John Lautner, Ralph Clontz of Charlotte, and Rainey Stanford of Durham, at present a graduate student at Columbia University in New York.

Pravda Urges Greater Care Against Groundless Arrests

MOSCOW, April 12.—The newspaper Pravda today called for lighter punishment for minor offenses and violations of Soviet laws, but "merciless" punishment "for serious crimes against the state."

The Communist Party newspaper urged police to adhere to the laws and refrain from making arbitrary or unjustified arrests. Those who make "groundless arrests" should themselves be arrested, Pravda said.

This "arbitrariness" was typical of Lavrenti P. Beria and his accomplices," Pravda said. Beria

was deputy premier and minister of internal security before his arrest and execution on treason charges.

Pravda said in the editorial, "Beria and his accomplices intentionally sowed arbitrariness, employed investigation methods strictly forbidden by law, falsified the investigated cases and charged entirely innocent people with serious crimes against the state."

The newspaper said that, "in recent years the Soviet government adopted a number of laws easing punishment for crimes or abolishing it for less serious offenses."

Mayor Promises Statement 'In Few Days' On Polio Vaccine Shots for Kids Who Can't Pay

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Parents of the thousands of New York City children not in the first and second grades, who are unable to pay private physicians to give polio shots, received some reassurance from Mayor Wagner in a television broadcast Monday night, but awaited anxiously news of just what the city or state will do for them.

The Mayor said he would reveal "in a very few days" the arrangements for inoculating children who wouldn't receive polio shots in school and whose parents could not pay.

The Board of Estimate, it was announced yesterday, will appropriate \$100,000 when it meets April 21 for purchase of supplies and expense of medical services in connection with administering the new Salk anti-polio vaccine in the schools. This will apply to the group designated by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis as the most susceptible, 6 and 7 year-olds.

The Board of Health already has spent \$72,000. The vaccine for the project was bought by the National Foundation. Whether the \$100,000 included any funds which could be used for purchase of vaccine by the city for needy children was a question.

Interrupting a speaker at yesterday's budget hearing on educational needs, Mayor Wagner read news dispatches from Ann Arbor announcing the success of the Salk anti-polio experiment. His words were greeted with warm applause by the audience, which included many teachers and mothers representing PTA groups.

The Mayor failed to elaborate on his previous announcement as to children of parents who couldn't afford to pay for shots. It was understood he made the statement after considerable pressure from child care groups, nursery services, settlement houses and working mothers of young children.

REPORT STATE OFFER

Meanwhile a State Department of Social Welfare was quoted as saying the state planned to offer to share with the city the cost of vaccinating children of families on home relief and wards of the state in foster homes.

A reminder of the children for whom the momentous discovery comes too late was provided at the budget hearing when William Jansen superintendent of schools, arose and said he was thinking of the 4,000 orthopedic pupils, most of whom were polio victims.

And although it remained unsaid, the plight of these children in the face of the legislature's trimming of the requested budget for handicapped pupils by one half, or \$1 million, made the shabbiness of the legislature's betrayal the more obvious in the perspective of the future absence of polio's crippling effects.

Mayor Wagner's welcome televised announcement regarding New York's needy came after a Health Department spokesman, as late as Monday afternoon, admitted that plans for any group other than those for whom the National Foundation purchased vaccine "have not been developed."

Asked specifically about the 125,000 children who attend the city's Health Department centers for free medical care and treatment, he said the shots "are not being given there."

Asked if any decision had been definitely made by the Health Department that it should not finance or administer shots to the children who subsist entirely or partly on relief, he dodged an answer, saying Health Department plans would be based on "the facts" and that results of the test were unknown.

There are an estimated 127,000 children under 18 obtaining public assistance in the city. Among them, 16,000 are 6 and 7 years old and will be among the group getting free polio shots.

In the week beginning April 25,

Foundation Will Shift Activity

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 12.—The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which spent \$10,000,000 for development and testing the Salk vaccine, will not go out of business.

Basil O'Connor, president of the Foundation, said the group's activities would be switched to some other field. The new field may be mental health, he said, but it has not been definitely decided.

the Department of Health will begin immunization of more than 250,000 children in 1,058 public, parochial and private schools in the first and second grades, where parents have requested they be vaccinated.

The vaccine also will be given free to children who took part in last year's field tests, given in the first three grades, who did not receive the vaccine. At that time half of the more than 40,000 injected here received vaccine, and the others given an inert substance (placebo), to act as controls in the study.

A Health Department spokesman Monday was asked by this newspaper if a Post story was correct in reporting that Commissioner of Welfare McCarthy said the Health Department had assured him children on relief would get the shots, but that the Health Department's position was that it had no responsibility for such children.

"Those Post stories weren't stories, they were a crusade," he fumed, then clammed up, saying

How Vaccine Is Prepared

PITTSBURGH, April 12.—The kidneys from a single rhesus monkey will provide sufficient vaccine under the process developed by Dr. Jonas E. Salk to give three inoculations each to 2,000 children.

The monkey kidneys are minced and placed in a regular household blender with an enzyme which breaks down the tissue.

The culture of cells in then placed in a chemical solution, containing 68 ingredients, including vitamins and amino acids. Fed by the solution, the cells multiply many-fold.

After seven days, virus which is taken from monkeys infected with polio is added to the solution. The virus multiplies and consumes the cells in about four days.

The fluid is then filtered to remove any remaining tissue cells. Formaldehyde is added and the solution kept at body temperature for seven days or longer. During this period the virus' ability to produce disease or paralysis is "killed" by the formaldehyde.

A sample is placed in a cell culture to make certain the virus' ability to consume cells has been destroyed.

Another sample is used to vaccinate a monkey three times at weekly intervals. The monkey then is given an injection of live polio virus 100 times the dose a child receives in an exposure to the disease.

After 30 days, the monkey is "sacrificed" and its spinal cord examined for traces of polio. If the monkey is polio-free the batch of vaccine is ready for use in the inoculation of children.

he would answer specific questions. But his answers shed little light.

He was asked what information there was to back up Health Commissioner Leona Baumgartner's vague assurances that supplies of the vaccine would be "ample," and for whom they would be "ample." He replied: "We did not consider those statements vague." They would be sufficient to inoculate children up to "probably 15 years," he said.

"Do you mean you can say definitely there will be no shortage?" he was asked, and he replied, "Yes."

Mayor Wagner more realistically urged parents not to be alarmed if their private physicians can't provide inoculations immediately. He pointed out the polio season does not begin for another two months or more.

NO PRIORITIES

As to any attempt to meet the problem of equitable allocation of the vaccine to be sold by druggists to private physicians to see that the Park Ave. doctor and the doctor with a working class practice are on a par, the Department of Health is not making any. No effort will be made to govern the private physician on whether to supply most susceptible groups first.

"We do not have the legal power to establish priorities," the Health Department spokesman said.

It was recalled that in 1947, when three cases of smallpox, and one death, were found in New York City, the first instance of the disease since 1939 here, the Board of Health sponsored a city-wide drive for vaccinations and booster shots. Hospitals were asked by the department to maintain 24-hour vaccination services. Long lines formed outside physicians' offices.

The city gave the smallpox vaccine free to doctors and hospitals, and free vaccinations continued from early in April until May 3, when Commissioner Weinstein reported the outbreak ended, and said 6½ million New Yorkers had been vaccinated in the drive.

A black market is more likely to develop if parents all demand that their children have inoculations at once, a pediatrician here said yesterday. She pointed out that the 9 million inoculation (of three shots each) provided for over the country by the National Foundation, and the supplies for another 9 million—which pharmaceutical houses are due to have on the market by June 30, will prevent any epidemic from developing.

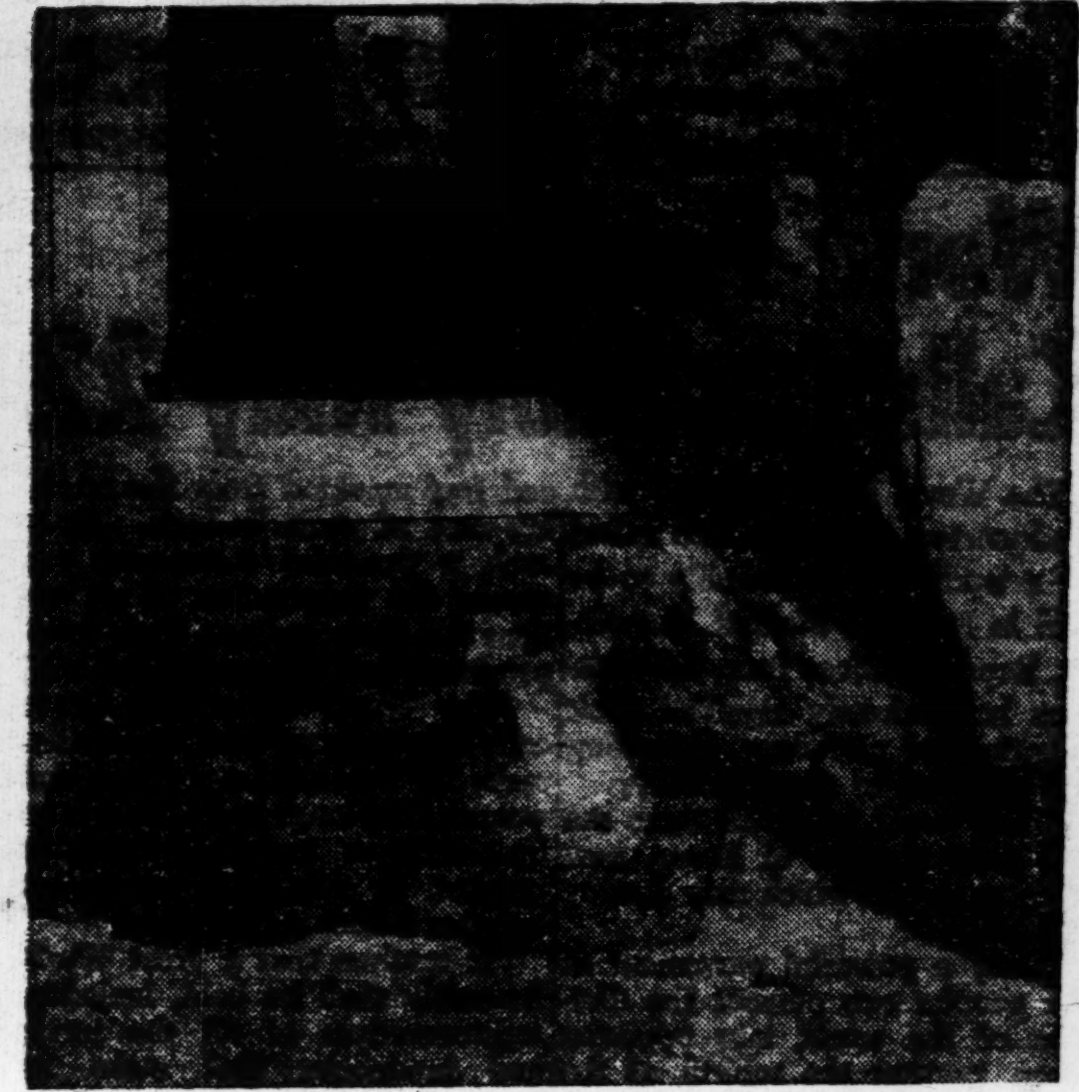
Children who have to wait, say, until October for shots, probably will get an improved vaccine. Dr. Salk has been working at improving the product now being turned

DR. JONAS SALK'S CAREER

PITTSBURGH, April 12.—Dr. Jonas E. Salk became devoted to research early in life. Upon his graduation from the City College of New York, he entered New York University College of Medicine. After his first term he took a year out for research in protein chemistry.

Upon completing his internship in 1942, he plunged into influenza research at the University of Michigan. There, with Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., one of his former professors at NYU, he helped develop several of the flu vaccines now marketed commercially.

In 1947 Salk headed the virus laboratory work in Pittsburgh's medical center, where he conceived the idea of developing a



PHYSICAL THERAPY for the crippling effects of polio being given this child victim, will no longer be necessary, according to the scientific evaluation report of the Salk vaccine, especially if state and local authorities help children of parents who can't pay.

out by six pharmaceutical houses.

PRICE ESTIMATED

It takes three months to develop and test a new batch of vaccine. Enough for three inoculations, or for one child, will cost the druggist \$3; his price to doctors has been estimated from \$4 to \$4.20, possibly lower.

Children in the first and second grades were picked, Dr. Baumgartner explained in letters to parents, because they are in the age group most susceptible to polio.

However, among the many questions to which parents doubtless will seek answers in coming days is that of where greatest susceptibility has been proved.

One physician interviewed said on the basis of studies and experience he considered the most susceptible group to be between 4 and 9 years; the next, between 1 year and 4 years, and the next, children older than 9. Infants under a year rarely contract polio, but the County Medical Society recommended that in case of a shortage children under 14 should be inoculated first, and pregnant mothers next.

The Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (HIP) yesterday mailed postcards to parents of 102,000 insured children notifying them plans had been made to immunize their children during May and June. Under HIP some 4,000 expectant mothers also will be given the vaccine. HIP will start its program late in May and end all injections by July.

The State Health Department doesn't consider it its responsibility to control the black market, Commissioner Hilleboe was reported as saying. It wouldn't want

to interfere with the private practice of medicine, he said.

As three shots per person are required, doctors' fees for three visits in addition to at least \$4 must be counted in for the 1,300,000 New York City children who won't be immunized in the schools—unless the Department of Health solves the problem for some low-income and no-income groups.

Human Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

where for two centuries "we have had a bi-racial society."

Chief Justice Warren sought through questions to elicit from Rogers just what his state proposed to do about conforming with the anti-segregation ruling. Rogers' best answer was a plea to "present our problems to the District Court." Another answer was: "I don't believe the white people in our district will send their children to Negro schools."

IRKED BY "HONEST"

Justice Warren reminded that the court had ruled segregated schools unconstitutional and added: "You are not ready to say that there would be an honest attempt to comply (with the court's decision)." Rogers' answer brought out a ripple of laughter in the crowded court: "Let's get the word 'honest' out of it . . . I would say that we would not send our children to the Negro schools."

Justice Frankfurter wanted to know whether Rogers was "saying that this decision (against segregated schools) was a mistake?" Rogers answer again brought roars of laughter.

"I'm certainly not saying that in my argument, sir."

It was made clear in all statements today that the ruling of the court applies only to the appellants and the districts in which they attend school. This fact has been used by opponents of integration to show how endless litigation would result from a strong decree as asked by the Negro attorneys.

Marshall met these arguments today by citing cases where a "firm hand" by the courts in limited areas led to state-wide compliance. This was the case, he said, in the teachers' equal pay suits and in the suits against the white primary. Where the court takes a firm hand, Marshall declared, the Legislatures and the people follow.

New British Cabinet Tied More Closely to Cold War

By PETER ZINKIN

LONDON, April 12.—The relatively small changes in the Government announced by the new Tory Premier, Sir Anthony Eden, confirm the belief that an early general election will be held. If it were otherwise, the changes would have been much more

World Peace Council Calls Assembly May 22

The World Peace Council, with headquarters in Vienna, has called for a world peace assembly to be held in Helsinki, Finland May 22-29. Representatives from 61 countries have already signified their intentions of attending. Following is the appeal to the Assembly:

"In a world in which there are still great chances of Peace, new dangers appear which may destroy them all.

"Only a powerful movement of the peoples can prevent the division of the world into opposing blocs, prevent the rebirth of the armies that have been the source of so much misery and mourning,

and free mankind from the crushing cost of arms budgets. Only such a powerful movement can ensure the cooperation of all nations for their welfare, their independence and the security of all.

"The World Council of Peace calls to all those whose activities make for Peace, to every man and woman who longs to live free from fear, mistrust, and hate for other peoples. It calls on them to get together before it is too late.

"It resolves that a great World Assembly shall be held, including representatives of all the forces and tendencies that make for Peace, to meet in the second half of May, 1955.

British Clerks, Co-Op Parley Disown Leaders' Nazi Arms Vote

LONDON.—The fight over German rearmament in the British labor movement flared up again at two Easter conferences, the Clerical workers at Bridlington and the Co-operative Party at Scarborough.

The Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union by a big majority censured their executive for backing German rearmament at last year's Labor Party conference.

The Co-op Party National Committee was severely criticised by many delegates for not carrying out last year's conference decision, voted against the national executive's advice, opposing German re-

armament.

Moving the censure on the clerks' executive, F. Hillson (Ash-ton-under-Lyne) said that as the resolutions on German rearmament were not reached at the 1954 conference the leadership should not have voted as they did at Scarborough.

Despite pleas by D. S. Thomas (Ten Acres and Stinchley) and Denis Howell (Birmingham) that the executive must be allowed "the right to make a decision," the censure was passed by 23,710 to 16,710.

Delegates cheered when the result was declared.

Say Gov't Plans to Return Data On Nazi Atrocities to Bonn

The State Department is planning to hand over to the West German government the official records of Nazi atrocities as a result of the ratification of the Paris pact it was reported from Washington by the Jewish Examiner.

A dispatch to the Examiner (April 8) from Washington says:

"The whole shocking account of Nazi atrocities, five miles of grisly data . . . the activity of fifth columnists in the U. S., some of whom may still be at large, the treatment of part-Jews and the hair-raising violence against concentration camp victims: all this will again become the property of the German government, to be hidden

from the annals of history or to be used for the guidance of a possible future Nazi regime."

The article notes that Neo-Nazis in Germany today contend that reports of Hitler's mass murders are "Jewish lies." They have been campaigning to get possession of the files and bury them. Now, the Examiner warns, there is a real danger that these Neo-Nazis in West Germany will have their wish fulfilled.

The Examiner reports that "Jewish organizations have lodged strong protests against the plan to hand over the Nazi documents, but so far these complaints have been ignored."

Ford Strike Seen If Talks Fail

DETROIT, April 12.—The United Auto Workers Ford negotiating committee today warned that the union is ready to strike the company's chain of plants if the negotiations prove fruitless.

"We have no desire to strike the Ford Motor Co. just for the sake of striking," said the UAW's negotiating team. "We are, however, prepared for that eventually if we are forced into it as a result of fruitless negotiations."

This was the latest development in the intense guessing game stimulated by newsmen covering the Ford and General Motors negotiations as to "who will be struck first."

Negotiations resumed with Ford today while another UAW team,

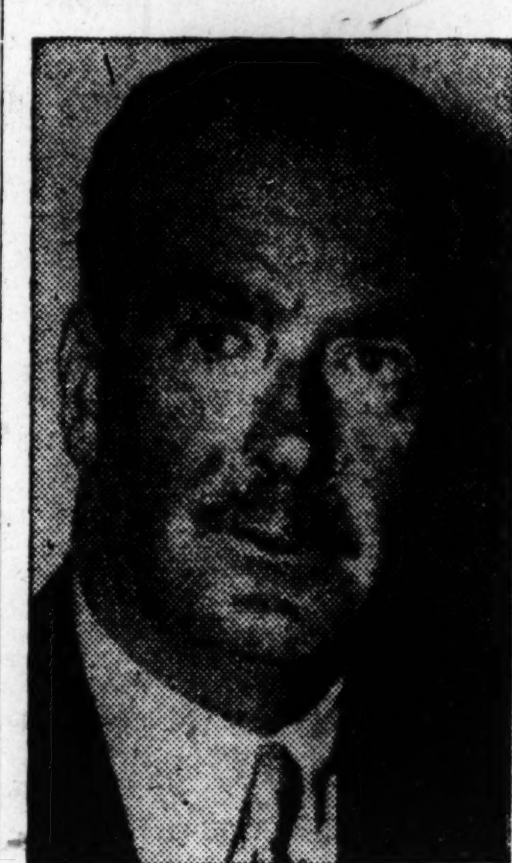
headed by vice-president John Livingston, was in conference with GM.

The Ford Company, taking its cue from ads of General Motors in yesterday's newspapers, in which the corporation claimed things are fine, under the expiring contract, adopted the same line in spokesman's statement today. Both companies insist that employment is steady and rising under the old pact, inferring that the demand for the Guaranteed Annual Wage and other changes are not in place.

The Ford negotiators are headed by Ford UAW director, Ken Bannon; Carl Stellato and Jack and Gene Prato. On the company's side is former FBI man John S. Bugas, a vice-president in charge of labor

relations. The two main moves are that Harold Macmillan becomes foreign secretary in place of Sir Anthony and Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of Supply, steps into Macmillan's shoes as the new Minister of Defense.

Contrary to expectations, Eden made no statement about his elec-



EDEN

tion intentions. MP's believe he will give the date this week. R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is said to have won him round to his view that the election should be on May 26.

To delay would risk a complete exposure of the propaganda cry that "Tory freedom brings prosperity."

The changes strengthen the Right-Wing Tory representation in the Cabinet, which now becomes even more tied to the cold-war policies.

Macmillan is known as the man who got the Act through Parliament to allow landlords to raise rents. He was responsible for the announcement of the government decision to make the H-bomb and of its threats to use it first.

Selwyn Lloyd earned a reputation for the bitterness of his attacks on the Soviet Union at UN debates. He will have an important influence in Cabinet decisions on foreign policy in his new post.

KEY MEN

The Premier, Macmillan, Butler and Lord Salisbury, Lord President of the Council, who is in charge of atomic energy development for purposes of war and peace, are the main men in the new government.

Lord Swinton, one of Churchill's old cronies, has been sacked by the new Premier, who has given his post as Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations to the Earl of Home.

The Earl of Home was Minister of State, Scottish Office, and a typical Right-Wing Tory peer. His Scottish office post is given to Commander T. D. Galbraith, who becomes a peer.

To soften the blow for Swinton, the Premier has made him an Earl. Henry Strauss, who was Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, also becomes a peer in compensation for being sacked.

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SOME TRUTHS ABOUT YALTA

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE PRO-FASCISTS and warmongers are now having a field day shooting into the Yalta wartime agreement, and also into the reputation of

Roosevelt, who signed this document. In the cowardly spirit of people intimidated by McCarthyite anti-war hysteria, the Democratic leaders almost to a



man are putting their tails between their legs and fleeing before the anti-Yalta blast. And as they run they are throwing Roosevelt to the wolves. About all that they do in self-defense is to try to spread the "blame" for Yalta, by saying MacArthur and others were also "responsible." This is not only cowardice but also political bankruptcy. It means to give the Republican reactionaries a club with which to batter the Democrats in the 1956 elections.

Walter Lippmann takes a somewhat different slant, however, in a series of articles on Yalta which he ran last week in the N.Y. Herald Tribune. Lippmann's line is that the Yalta agreement, bad though he says it may be, was the best that could be had under the circumstances. The unfavorable situation, according to Lippmann, which prevented the U.S. and Britain from writing the agreement in terms altogether favorable to their imperialist interests, was Soviet strength and Anglo-Soviet weakness at the time in Europe. He says that the Yalta document was not more satisfactory because when it was written General Zhukov was rapidly approaching Berlin, while General Eisenhower was still on the western side of the Rhine.

LIPPMANN thus makes some sort of broken-backed defense of Yalta, in contrast to the cowardly flight of the Democratic leaders altogether from that document. But one thing he studiously avoids. This is to explain why General Eisenhower happened to be "on the wrong side of the Rhine" when the Soviet General Zhukov was already poised his army to deal the death blow in Germany to the Hitler regime. In the explanation of the fact, which Lippmann carefully skips, lies one of the most odorous stories of World War II.

If Eisenhower was so far behind, it was because for at least 18 months the most sinister elements among Anglo-American policy-makers had directly sabotaged the establishment of the second, or western, front. They kept their combined forces sitting in Britain, their vast

armies of men and mountainous supplies of munitions, for the cynical purpose of compelling the Soviet Red Army to carry the burden of the fighting against Hitler's Wehrmacht. Then, when the Nazis were about licked they planned to step in, take charge, and organize the peace to suit British and American finance capital.

But it all turned out very different than they had hoped and planned. They were hoisted by their own petard. The Red Army not only broke the backbone of Hitler's armies, but came storming West at a totally unexpected speed. The plan of sabotaging the Western front turned out to be a ghastly error from the standpoint of Anglo-American imperial interests. With the Red Army occupying all of Eastern and Central Europe up to Berlin and beyond, it was quite impossible for the Anglo-American imperialists to dictate reactionary peace terms at Yalta.

WHAT LIPPMANN also carefully hides is that, in fact, the Yalta terms were eminently fair and democratic. The proposals that the reactionaries are now so bitterly complaining of amounted in substance to the disarming of militaristic Germany and Japan, and of returning to the USSR Asian territories stolen from Russia in the war of 1905, and to Poland lands robbed of her by Germany. These eminently just policies the reactionaries now consider to have been disastrous mistakes, and hence no longer to be honored. It is indeed fortunate for the world, including the American people, that the relationship of forces was as it turned out to be at Yalta.

As for the USSR getting all the so-called Yalta concessions for doing nothing in the war against Japan as reactionaries claim, that is a barefaced lie. Let it not be forgotten that, aside from the Red Army's vast military victories in China in the last weeks of the war, all through the war the Soviet Union kept 1,000,000 of Japan's best troops, the Kwantung army, nailed down tight on the Siberian border. Had this Japanese crack army been free to operate, undoubtedly the American island-hopping operations in the Pacific would have been vastly more difficult and costly of American lives, if not quite impossible.

Besides, had it not been that the USSR carried through the decisive share of the job of defeating Hitler in Europe, it would have been out of the question, in any case, to have defeated Japan.

These are some of the realities that lay behind the Yalta agreement and they cannot be argued out of existence by frustrated Wall Street warmongers and would-be world conquerors.

AFL Newscaster Says War Talk About Formosa Isolates U.S.

Talk about "defending" Formosa with atomic weapons is alienating the peoples of Asia and Africa from us, says Edward P. Morgan, AFL newscaster on the ABC radio network.

Writing in "Labor's Daily" (April 9) newspaper of the International Typographical Union, Morgan discusses next week's Asia-Africa conference in Bandung.

"There's no time to moralize now," Morgan writes, "about imperialism and colonialism in Africa and Asia. These trademarks of a supposed western supermacy are shrinking. They had some good points, but they had dangerously bad points." Morgan does not, however, identify the "good points."

Morgan notes that the white man is learning "that it is not only

morally repugnant but materialistically foolish to regard his fellow man as inferior because he is yellow or brown or black," and "the Asians and the Africans are still in revolt against this attitude, and their revolt has not yet reached crescendo."

Pat Ward Wins Delay

Pat Ward, former "call girl," yesterday won a 10-day reprieve from Federal Tax agents investigating her earnings as a prostitute. Her attorney said a meeting with the agents had been postponed until April 21.

Miss Ward testified at the vice trial of Minot Jelke that she earned between \$10,000 and \$15,000 as a prostitute, but didn't pay an income tax.

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STEVENSON'S SPEECH

ADLAI STEVENSON'S speech strongly opposing war for Quemoy and Matsu confirms how the people feel on this issue. The leader of the Democratic Party was frank to admit that he delayed a long time before speaking up and that he had been pressed by his supporters to do so.

It is a great tribute to the American people that they have been far ahead of the leaders of the very parties which they support on the issues of war or peace. This was true on a cease-fire in Korea and against intervention in Indochina.

Recent weeks witnessed a great national upsurge against intervention in Quemoy and Matsu. The people supported senators like Lehman and Morse who had opposed Eisenhower's preventive war resolution and who later submitted the resolution barring intervention in the offshore islands.

STEVENSON'S SPEECH represents progress in the direction desired by the people—for peaceful, not warlike solutions of disputed issues. But the official Democratic Party leadership in the Senate still supports Eisenhower's dangerous "keep-them-guessing" strategy on the Chinese offshore islands.

Stevenson was more forthright when he asked:

"Are we prepared to shock and alienate not only our traditional allies but most of the non-Communist powers of Asia by going to war over islands, to which the United States has no color of claim. . . ."

Stevenson also corrected a position he had taken in the past when he had twitted the Republicans about talking tough but failing to act tough about Indochina, about unleashing Chiang and similar questions. This time he said:

"I am not criticizing the Administration for abandoning these extravagant positions; I am criticizing it for taking such positions. . . ."

HOWEVER, on the question of Formosa itself Stevenson took a position justifying U.S. military intervention despite international law and the war-time pledges by our own country and despite the threat which it constitutes to world peace.

Stevenson said Formosa is different from the offshore islands because "Formosa belonged to Japan and was ceded by the Japanese peace treaty." According to Stevenson, "We have as much right to be there as anybody except perhaps the real Formosans."

Formosa never belonged to Japan, as Stevenson surely must know! Formosa was stolen by Japan from China.

"Perhaps," the Formosans have as much right to be in Formosa as Admiral Pride and the 7th Fleet, Stevenson is saying.

For 1,000 years Formosa was part of China. And because it was stolen by Japan and unlawfully occupied by Japan for several decades, surely that does not give Admiral Pride and the 7th Fleet the right to do exactly what Japan did!

STEVENSON wants the UN to bar the use of force in the Formosa Straits. A worthy sentiment. But how, except by force of the 7th Fleet have we maintained ourselves on Formosa?

Nevertheless, Stevenson's speech did show the great concern of the American people about the aggressive role that the American government is playing in world affairs. "Too often," he said, "of late we have turned to the world a face of stern military power. Too often the sound they hear from Washington is the call to arms, the rattling of the sabre."

Stevenson's speech shows that the public demand for peace and the immediate demand for evacuating the offshore islands can be realized and peace can be triumphant.

The march to peace demands negotiated settlements as even Senator George has suggested. Settlement of the Formosa crisis requires that we be true to the words we pledged and that we recognize China's sovereign right to Chinese territory.

But an urgent and immediate need is to end the guessing game about the offshore islands. The people should shower Washington with their support for the Morse-Lehman resolution as Congress reconvenes.

ANOTHER SCOURGE CONQUERED

(Continued from Page 1)

denly shoot up to record heights in anticipation of big profits. Again, the entire business could be handled by the government for an infinitesimal fraction of the war budget.

As regards New York, we welcome Mayor Wagner's decision to give free vaccinations to children of relief families. How little would it affect the billion-odd city budget to take care of the children of at least all workingclass families!

We would urge the Mayor consider this. We would urge, too, that all drastic action be taken to prevent profiteering, and to see that, with the supply available, all children get the vaccine before the polio season.

STRIKE developments in the South are advancing at a rapid pace. This is in accordance with the traditional pattern. The South is usually described as sleepy, slow or "backward," but we have many examples in its labor history that once the southerners are on the march they are impatient to get there fast.

As the strike of 50,000 telephone workers entered its fifth week, AFL, CIO and unaffiliated union representatives of the city of Birmingham—the "Pittsburgh of the South"—gathered to discuss the calling of a city-wide general strike in support of the phone strike and some half dozen other strikes in the city, and to protest strikebreaking by the police of the area.

STRIKE temperature went up considerably after Birmingham police gave a Birmingham demonstration of phone strikers the traditional treatment. Riot squads pitched into the workers with swinging clubs and hauled 16 into jail. Reports from many points along the nine-state front affected by the strike of Southern Bell tell of similar situations in other towns. After four weeks strikers get angry. And nothing raises feeling higher than the sight of scabs entering the place of work under a police escort.

In some places strikers supported by others in the community entered phone exchanges to clean out the scabs. In others they besieged buildings. The issue in the strike has gone far beyond the original dispute; it has become a test of unionism in the South.

The same basic question seems to be involved in the strike of 25,000 Louisville & Nashville Railroad workers who are spread over much the same territory and came out on the same day the phone workers

World of Labor

by George Morris



Fighting Spirit Rises in the South

walked out. The demand for a mandatory welfare fund paid by the company seems like a small one. But the company, just as stubborn as "Ma Bell," the country's biggest monopoly, is fighting as though its life is at stake, notwithstanding the fact that its operating Brotherhood employees do enjoy what the striking non-operating workers are getting.

SPECIAL local conditions in the Alabama city's area now gripped by several strikes, are another contributing factor. The strong labor consciousness spreading in that highly industrialized area have even provided some basis for a new tone among government officials there.

Gov. James Folsom, when asked to send national guardsmen to the steel town of Bessemer where CIO steel and iron workers are strongly supporting the phone strikers, said he would not turn the Guard into a "strikebreaking agency." This indicates to some degree the kind of influences that are being felt in Alabama these days.

UNTIL quite recently, it was unthinkable that AFL and CIO leaders would come together to talk of supporting a strike, much less to discuss a general strike. But they actually came together

in Birmingham, although at this writing they have not yet come to a decision.

This illustrates in a concrete way the influence of the AFL-CIO merger agreement. It has undoubtedly contributed to a stiffening up among the workers in the South, as indicated in the size, scope and militancy of the strikes. The merger is seen also as an expression of fighting unity in the form of a general strike in a city of 600,000 people.

We have here a living illustration on a regional scale, what a merger can bring in a general way. Workers fight—and they fight more militantly—when they are conscious of a greater strength. These workers are especially armed by the statements of their AFL and CIO leaders that a merger would make possible that long-needed big organizing sweep in the South.

They are giving a small preview of things to come. They are showing that the U.S. labor movement can have full confidence in the southern workers—given the needed funds and organizing leadership. They are impatient to make labor unity count in their fight against the monopolies and the many companies that sought refuge from unionism in the "right-to-work" South.

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

About Morality And the Cold War



SO MUCH of the crusade against communism is pitched on high moral grounds we'd like to discuss two recent events in the light of moral behavior.

The first is about a 16-year-old boy and how he became an international issue. The second is about the Pope's Easter message and the question whether the end justifies the means.

Valery A. Lysikov, son of a Soviet Lt. Col. stationed in East Berlin, took a walk—West—on March 18. Let's start with his age—16—since that in itself became an issue between our government and the Soviet Union.

When Valery took his Westward walk all accounts released by our cold-war warriors in Berlin and in Washington insisted the lad was 17. Evidently they were sensitive about granting a 16-year-old "asylum." So even when the mother and father gave Valery's exact date of birth, Oct. 28, 1938, our propaganda experts arbitrarily set the lad's age as 17.

You see, we peddle all sorts of things—"freedom," and new birthdays too.

HAVING GIVEN this Russian boy a new birthday, we also had to give him a new "ideology." So our propaganda experts put it out on every wave length and in every language of the world that Valery Lysikov was "stifled" by the air of communism. He wanted to breathe "free" air.

After giving him both a new birthday and a new ideology we had to make the boy a source of terrific and sensational news about what's happening in the socialist lands. Valery became a leader of an "under-

ground" youth movement carrying on regular activity in Soviet schools.

The only thing underground at the Soviet school which Valery attended in East Berlin turned out to be his report card. It showed he had gotten a two in geometry. That's like a C in our marking system, or a 40.

By any moral or ethical standards those State Department and Army officials responsible for the Valery incident are guilty of the most reprehensible behavior. They are not only immoral, dishonest and untrustworthy, but they have made our country a laughing stock in Europe and throughout the world. They dishonor our country's name. They show we care nothing for the sanctity of the family or for any of those high-sounding slogans which flow so easily from the lips of those who authored this copy.

FOR AGES philosophers have discussed the ethical question: does the end justify the means. But surely in this atomic era it has been demonstrated clearly that immoral ends can be attained only by immoral means, and that dirty means will inevitably prove that the end in mind is dirty. We refer to nuclear weapons. No ends can justify the wholesale slaughter that would be caused by using A-bombs or H-bombs. And the use of such weapons would in themselves expose the goals desired.

Even a case-hardened newspaper man like James Reston has been revolted by the hypocrisy of both Eisenhower and

Dulles in their claims that so-called "tactical" atomic bombs are weapons of mercy.

Not only Reston but the whole world has been revolted by these threats. Mankind is worried. And now Pope XII has had to take into account the revulsion of people everywhere to the threat of atomic destruction.

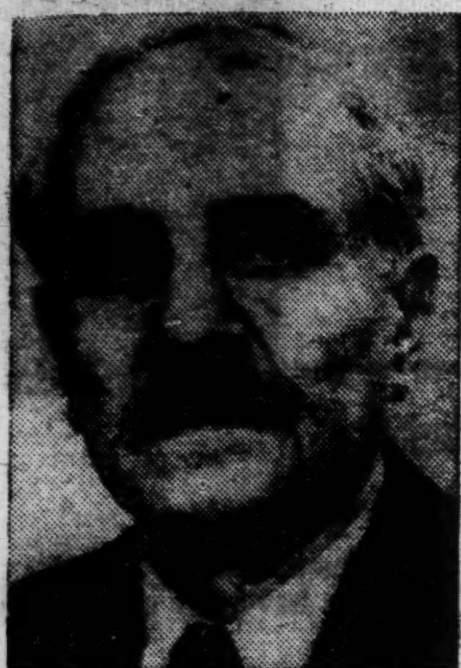
He has warned against the dangers to the entire human race if nuclear explosions continue. He had called for negotiations among the powers for disarmament.

IT IS REGRETTABLE that the Pope, in making this strong and justifiable plea also allowed himself to be influenced in at least one respect by the "morality" of the cold-war. This was when he referred to the peacetime uses of atomic energy. The example of "peacetime" use he gave was of the submarine Nautilus!

The naval submarine is an "angel of mercy" only in comparison with nuclear weapons. We do appreciate, however, the Pontiff's problem. He was reluctant to cite a real example of a purely peacetime use of atomic energy. It is in the first power plant operating on atomic energy which went into operations in June of last year. But that was in the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless we do agree that any concept of morality and ethics in foreign affairs demands big power negotiations for disarmament which the Pope urged.

Morality as well as simple survival, demands the banning of nuclear weapons—the most immoral instruments in the history of mankind.



Removal to Missouri Would Peril Mindel's Life, Wife Says

Mrs. Rebecca Mindel has urged that her 74-year-old husband not be moved from the penitentiary at Danbury, Conn., to the hospital prison in Springfield, Mo.

Such a removal was reported being weighed by the authorities following the recent motion to free Jacob ("Pop") Mindel, Smith Act victim in view of his grave physical condition.

"Prison life in any prison anywhere seriously endangers the life of a man of my husband's age and condition," Mrs. Mindel said yesterday in an interview. "To move him now from Connecticut to Missouri would only put his life in greater danger."

This would be so, Mrs. Mindel explained, because the 1,200-mile trip could well prove too severe for "Pop." Furthermore, his chronic heart condition is not the type that responds to hospitalization.

If anything, Mrs. Mindel went on, it would be far worse for him in Missouri, what with the climate to which he is unaccustomed. "I

know how he succumbs to the summer heat," she said.

Even more serious is the fact that he would be virtually deprived of visits from his wife.

Here is involved not only the financial strain of such trips, but especially the factor of Mrs. Mindel's own health, of which she was hesitant to speak but which makes it dangerous for her to be more than two-hour traveling distance from her doctor in New York City.

"The only therapy for a man of

my husband's condition," Mrs. Mindel said, "is the freedom to enjoy life in a loving home."

To deny him this and then to impose the additional strains of removal to Missouri would present "terrible hazards," she added.

The motion to shorten Jacob Mindel's two-year term and free him altogether was recently turned down by Judge Dimock. A move for a rehearing on the matter is being prepared by Frank Serri, Mindel's lawyer.

Cite Electric Shock Treatment For Spy Cvetic's Neurotic Ills

PITTSBURGH, April 12. — Drastic electric shock treatments were given Matt Cvetic, FBI stoolpigeon, during his stay in the psychiatric ward of St. Francis Hospital here.

Cvetic—who was a main witness in the frameup trials in which Steve Nelson and Jim Dolsen were sentenced to 25 years in prison—spent several weeks in the ward in February and March.

Hospital records show that Cvetic received electric shock treatment four times in this period.

The use of electric shock therapy indicates the gravity of Cvetic's neurotic ill. This drastic treatment can affect the memory and other mental functions. It was prescribed in "an attempt to dissipate his depressive attitude," says the official summary of the psychiatrists report.

The report says the patient "was always rather a depressive person," and he was also a "chronic alcoholic" for years.

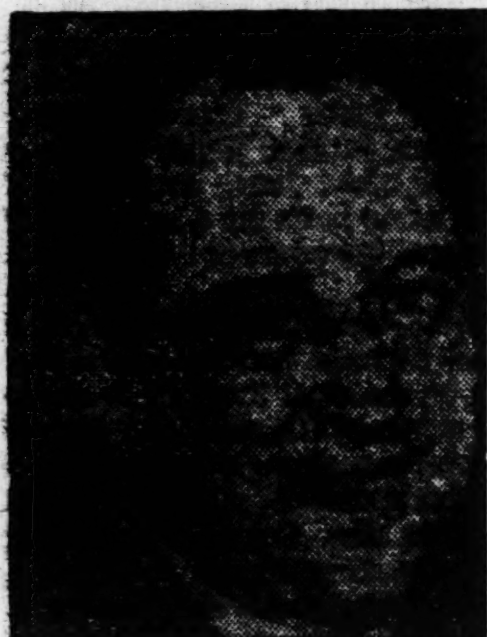
Meanwhile the drive to free Cvetic's victims has begun. The first two appeals have been taken on behalf of two foreign-born workers, who were ordered deported as "Communists" on the testimony of the "chronic alcoholic," Cvetic.

The legal fight is being conducted by attorney Hymen Schlesinger, representing the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born.

Charles Soldo of Coverdale, Pa., a Croatian-American miner with 27 years in the pits, emphasizes that Cvetic's psychiatric ill in his petition to Aaron P. Malin, special inquiry officer of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.

"... Cvetic," the petition pointed out, "is and has been mentally ill. ... The nature and extent of the mental illness of said Matthew Cvetic is indicated in the summary of the original hospital records attached hereto."

And Thomas Miller, president of Lodge No. One of the Croatian



CVETIC

Fraternal Union in Pittsburgh, also emphasizes:

"Matthew Cvetic has been suffering from a mental illness and has been twice placed in the Psychiatric Division of the St. Francis Hospital during the last two months. Said Cvetic has been under treatment by psychiatric medical specialists for a number of years. This seriously affects his credibility."

Cvetic was the chief witness against the two Croatian Americans, and against dozens of other foreign born workers.

He was also one of the chief government witnesses in the 1953 Smith Act trial in Pittsburgh, when Steve Nelson, Jim Dolsen, Ben Careathers, Bill Albertson and Irving Weissman were sentenced to ve years. He also testified against Carl Braden, Louisville newspaperman, who got 15 years in another framed "sedition" trial.

Brooklyn Dockers Enforce 'Letter of the Contract'

Longshoremen in Brooklyn yesterday continued enforcing a "letter of the contract" system. Work gangs which were short one or more men refused to board ships until the full 21-man gang quota was fulfilled.

They followed a procedure which on Monday slowed up the work of 20 gangs from 20 to 70 minutes.

The men said they were obeying the contract between the International Longshoremen's Association and the New York Shipping Association.

They reported for work at regular "shape-up" time, 7:55 A.M., and where the gangs were short they sat down until the Waterfront Commission rushed men from its hiring halls to fill out the work gang.

Brooklyn ILA locals charged shipowners with circumventing the union contract under cover of obeying the new hiring regulations of

the Waterfront Commission.

Tenseness of the situation in Brooklyn was reflected in a speech by Maitland S. Pennington, director of operations for Seas Shipping Co., at a Rudder Club dinner in the Hotel St. George. He called on both the shippers and ILA for "strict observance of the contract, both in spirit and, as far as the law will allow, the letter as well." Pennington complimented Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA president, and "his lieutenants in all the boroughs" for leadership in averting a strike over the new hiring regulations of the commission. He said he believed the ILA leadership was "seeking a good and respectful name for their union."

Samuel M. Lane, executive director of the Waterfront Commission, is scheduled to discuss the commission's hiring rules at a Foreign Commerce Club dinner next Wednesday night at the Hotel Commodore.

TWU Asks to Meet Full Authority

Charging the Transit Authority with sending a subcommittee "powerless" to negotiate, the CIO Transport Workers Union yesterday cut off wage talks and demanded a meeting tomorrow at 10 a.m. with the five-man Authority itself.

In a telegram to the TA, TWU officers carrying on the negotiations

accused the Authority of showing "bad faith" in the preliminary talks so far.

Local 100 of the TWU, headed by Matthew Glinan, is demanding wage increases ranging from 14 cents an hour to 18½ cents an hour, or an average of 17 cents across the board.

Salk Sees Enough for 57 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

tiveness by measuring them against the "incidence" — that is, how many cases of polio there were in the various test areas during last summer's polio season.

WHY NOT 100 PERCENT

It should be noted that medicine has never had a vaccine which is 100 percent effective.

For one thing, there are always a few babies born into the world who are, by a freak of their body chemistry, unable to manufacture anti-bodies in their blood stream.

Most of these babies die in infancy or childhood because they are defenseless against infectious disease.

There is another group, also small, whose body chemistry makes them poor anti-body producers. This group prevents any vaccine from being 100 percent effective.

The smallpox vaccination, which is considered the most effective in use, is estimated to be 95 percent "plus" effective. But it is a "live" virus vaccine and the Salk is a "killed" virus vaccine.

Among the some 500 top men in the field of immunology and related sciences who heard today's report read by its eminent author were no small number of convinced "live" virus men.

They were not likely to accept the report as the final word.

SAFETY STRESSED

But the report emphasized the vaccine's complete safety. Of the 460,000 children vaccinated, only 0.4 percent showed minor reactions such as hives. Only 0.004 to 0.006 percent suffered "major" reactions, which would be classified as fever or an upset bodily function.

Although data were limited, findings in Canada and Finland support the report in showing a significant effect of the vaccine among cases from whom virus was isolated.

Vaccination protected against family-exposure. Only one out of 233 inoculated children developed the disease. While eight out of 244 children receiving Placebo contracted the disease from family contact.

Dr. Salk's report to the same meeting was, from the scientific viewpoint, almost as important as the report on the evaluation—since the vaccine had already been proven in some 8,000 persons Dr. Salk vaccinated in the Pittsburgh area and who are under his close scrutiny. In his 8,000 cases, the vaccine has been a success.

Salk has been experimenting all along with what is called the "booster phenomenon." Persons who already have some antibodies in their blood streams, multiply antibodies in response to the vaccine's stimulation much more rap-

idly than persons who have no antibodies.

His experiments have been aimed at setting up the body's chemical machinery so that the booster phenomenon can work with maximum effectiveness.

The first two "shots" of the vaccine set up the machinery. The question has been how long after the second shot will the third shot kick up the anti-bodies by the greatest amount. He has now settled upon at least seven months.

When the booster phenomenon is put into action by the third shot of vaccine, the vaccinated person should have enough lasting antibodies to protect him for years, perhaps for life.

Plane Wreck

(Continued from Page 1)

ace pilot, D. K. Jatha. The crew included a hostess, Miss Gloria Berry.

Airline officials listed the passengers as:

Dr. Frederick Jensen and Starec Jeremi, believed to be Austrian and Polish journalists; Vuong Minh Phuong, of the Viet Minh; and eight Chinese—Li Ping, Hao Feng-ke, Chung Pu-yun, Huang Tso-mei; Tse Hung; Li Chao-chi; Shen Chien-tu and Shih Chih-ang.

In Vienna, Jensen was identified as an Austrian citizen and foreign correspondent for Vienna's newspaper Volksstimme. He has been in Indonesia for the past two years, and in World War II was a correspondent in China. Later he covered the war in Korea.

CIO Pledges Support Of Textile Unions

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The CIO's executive board pledged the full support of the national organization to the Textile Workers Union of America as the union's New England locals prepared to strike Friday against a 10-cent hourly wage cut.

May Day is a workers holiday! Say it with a greeting to The Worker!

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

AIR CONDITIONER — ½ Ton, Popular make. List \$389.95. Pre-Season Special \$189.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13 & 14 Sts.) GR 3-7819. 1 hr. free parking or 2 tokens.

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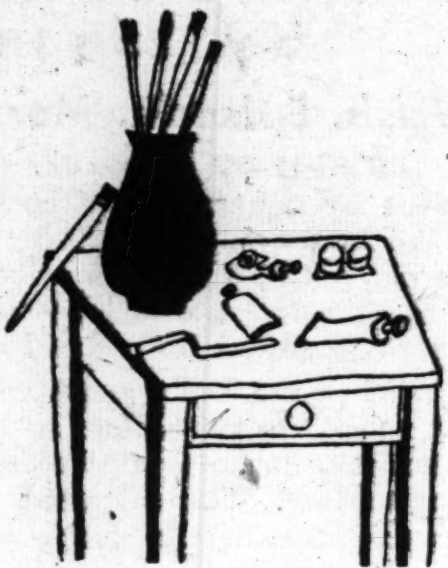
Maurice Becker's Art Is Humanistic, Inspiring

By MICHAEL GOLD

The water colors of Maurice Becker, now being shown in a new exhibition on 57 St., reveal again his joyful and passionate affirmation of life.

Known primarily for his paintings, Becker was one of that early group of American realists which flowered after the exhibition of the famous Eight, that included among others John Sloan, George Bellows, George Luks and Robert Henri. Becker has exhibited in many of our leading museums.

His water colors have been rarely seen, and they reveal the same mastery of form and emotion as his painting. The water color is for him, as for the Oriental artist, not a minor form, but one in which he is completely and beautifully alive.



In the current show of 35 Becker water colors, you will find portrayed the sunny life of beaches, the sunsets of Key West, the lobster boats of Maine, the bathers at Martha's Vineyard.

Is this merely escapism? No, a thousand times no, in the face of the H-Bomb lunatics. It is affirmation of the loveliness of being alive and human. And there is a variety of happy landscapes of man's world, rolling hills orchestrated with color, fields where the innocent blue sky shines down on the brown cows, white work horses, green grass and old red barns of peace.

Becker loves the humble beauty and peace of man's everyday world. He loves the simple happiness of mankind. Let not the sophisticates deride such simplicity. In the current art world such humanism has become a heretical doctrine. Nihilism, pessimism, and sheer fin de siècle insanity now rules the world of America's Hydrogen bomb art, science and ethics.

Artists like Maurice Becker who are humanist have earned a certain unpopularity among the dead-end kids of H-Bomb art, where every human "object" has been eliminated, including the human being himself.

But among us human beings, the Beckers remind us what we are

fighting for. The very landscape is threatened, and we must love and fight to preserve the beautiful landscapes of the world. Men in hospital, men in prison, dream of a paradise that consists of no more than a happy day with friends and family on a sunny beach. We must learn to appreciate the value of the art that glorifies such human happiness, not the opposed torture, abstraction, neurotic nihilism and morbid depression of the Peggy Guggenheim vacuum.

Maurice Becker's art is beautiful, sane, normal and inspiring. It will make you want to live, not die. It will make you appreciate what art can be.

His forms and colors flow into each other with perfect grace, often suggesting the mastery of the Oriental masters.

These water colors will be a revelation to many who have seen his paintings too seldom and have associated him only with his work as a Masses cartoonist.

Try to buy one of these water colors. They are reasonable in price. I had one for years, and have never stopped enjoying it.

The exhibition runs from now to the end of the month, at the Art of Today Gallery, Great Northern Hotel, 118 W. 57 St., every day from noon to 5 p.m. and on Fridays to nine o'clock.

It is an exhibit that should give equal pleasure to the specialist of art and the man and woman of the "divine average" of American life today.

Poet of American Democracy Was There in 1880

Walt Whitman Saw A Great Canada

By BEN SHEK

TORONTO.—The beautiful new wing of the University of Toronto Library is currently displaying an exhibit marking the 100th anniversary of the publication of Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*. This anniversary, of the appearance of the vibrant, warm, optimistic verse of the great American humanist writer and democrat, is also being celebrated in many other countries throughout the world, one of six great anniversaries being marked by the world peace movement.

Among the many items shown is also a compilation of musical works set to Whitman's poems, with a note indicating that compositions by Canadians Dr. Healy Willan and Godfrey Ridout, are included.

One item stands out—a small book entitled *Walt Whitman's Diary in Canada*, edited by William Sloane Kennedy. "The Poet of American Democracy," as he was called, visited Canada for four months in 1880 as a guest of his close friend, Dr. Richard Maurice Bucke, of London, Ontario. He toured the mental hospital headed by Dr. Bucke and took a boat trip from Toronto to Kingston, Montreal, Quebec City, and to a number of towns and villages along the Saguenay River.

SAW A GREAT NATION

Whitman was moved by the colorful Canadian landscape in the summer time. But more than that: he described in lavish terms the great nation he saw in the building, a mighty land of the future.

"The waters, the lakes and the indescribable grandeur . . . of the St. Lawrence," he wrote, "are the beauty of Canada through this vast line of 2,000 miles and more. In its peculiar advantages, sanities and charms, I doubt whether the globe for democratic purposes has its equal."

And in a beautiful passage in praise of our natural beauty and potentialities, he wrote: "A river and necklace of vast lakes, sweet, eligible, supplied by the chemistry of millions of square miles of gushing springs and melted snows. No stream this for side frontier—stream rather for the great central current, the glorious mid-Artery . . . the solid Nationality of the present and the future; the home of an improved grand race of men and women, not of some select class only, but of larger, saner, better masses. I should say this vast area . . . was fitted to be their unsurpassed habitat."

Looking into the "future" (from 1880) Whitman saw Canada with a population of ten million, with "the best air and drink and sky and scenery of the globe, the sure foundation-nutrient of heroic men and women."

Whitman was always conscious of workers and the great creative

Reuben, Author of 'Atom Spy Hoax,' Barred from Canada

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 12.—William Reuben, journalist and author of the sensational "Atom Spy Hoax," was ordered to return to the United States when he alighted from a plane at the airport here last Sunday, it was learned today.

Reuben, who was scheduled to speak on revelations contained in his book at a meeting sponsored by the Vancouver Sobell Committee, was confronted by British Columbia authorities on his arrival. Giving him no reason for their order, they declared "you are a member of the prohibited classes described in paragraph L and paragraph T of Section 5 of the Immigration Act," but refused to tell him the meaning of the paragraphs.

They also refused to let speak to anyone or to leave his books for sale. The Vancouver Sobell Committee planned to investigate and protest the incident.



WALT WHITMAN

role of labor. In his Canadian diary he makes many references to French-Canadian bush workers and trappers to farmers and fishermen. Here is his vivid description of haymaking near London:

"The smell of the cut herbage, the whirr of the mower, the trailing swish of the horse-rakes, the forks of the busy pitchers, and the loaders on the wagons—I linger long and long to absorb them all."

It should be noted that Whitman made a brief reference to an eventual merger of Canada with the U. S., as several "equal and independent" parts. This was an observation made after he was in Canada only a few days. There is only one reference in his diary to this question. His description of the latent possibilities for a great Canadian nation seem to subject.

HIS CANADIAN FRIEND

Dr. Richard Maurice Bucke, Whitman's host in Canada, was a specialist in mental disease recognized as one of the top men in the field on the continent. He looked not unlike the poet, wearing, like Whitman, a long white beard.

Dr. Bucke first met Whitman in 1877 and remained his life-long friend and assistant. On the poet's death, Dr. Bucke acted as honorary pall-bearer at the funeral and spoke at the graveside. "The names of Whitman and Bucke are inseparably linked for all time," a commentator has written. The doctor became one of the poet's literary executors, and inherited a number of Whitman's books and other personal items.

"Bucke is a scientist not a doc-

tor . . . in every way a large man. I especially owe him so much—Oh, so much," Whitman once said. Bucke worshipped Whitman as an example of a few, sweeping, fully-developed human being of whom he said: "Other lives in the future are to be his. . . ." He defended Whitman's writings in talks, and letters and articles to countless publications, against the McCarthyites of the time who banned *Leaves of Grass*. Bucke's biography of the poet is one of the most significant.

Just as he opposed slavery, oppression of the Negro people, profiteering and reaction in his time, Whitman would surely have opposed the U.S. policy of today in its assault on the world, including our own country. He is part of the America we love.

Some day, his prophecy "I will make the continent indissoluble. . ." will come true, when the people of Canada, the U. S., Mexico and Central America will clasp hands, in peace, friendship and fraternity.

FIND TV HINDERS FAMILY LIFE

CHICAGO, April 12.—A parent-teacher group said Monday that television creates family problems that were almost "non-existent ten years ago."

The Hibbard School Parent-Teacher Association said a survey of television habits of about 600 children in fifth through eighth grades showed that more families had bedtime problems and more children had later bedtimes than before.

Meal planning also is more difficult, the survey showed, and there are arguments when meals conflict with television programs.

Most families stay home more, but another problem was created because there is less family life together and less family conversation. The Hibbard school group said that, because of this, children do not form as many friendships.

Almost one-fourth of the families surveyed indicated that television was their children's main form of entertainment.

'Salt' Wins Praise In Berlin, Paris Runs

The opening of "Salt of the Earth" in Berlin and Paris at the same time Hollywood heaped awards on the actors and producers of "On the Waterfront" inspired a French critic to compare the two—to the discredit of "Waterfront."

"Salt of the Earth," union-sponsored film based on the lives of Mexican-American miners, received an enthusiastic welcome in the two European capitals. Critics gave the film elaborate coverage, reviewing the long struggle by the film's blacklisted Hollywood producers, Herbert Biberman, Paul Jarrico and Michael Wilson, to do their creative work against the prolonged attack of the witch-hunters.

Critics praised the subject, the acting and the technical work in "Salt" hailing it as one of the best realistic films of our time.

The review by Jean Paul Faure of Paris Press-Intransigent, pointed up the contrast between "Salt" and "Waterfront." He wrote, in part:

"Salt of the Earth" is a replica of "On the Waterfront." On the Waterfront dramatized the problems of New York dock workers in

opposition to their union. But all its characters, except for one punch-drunk boxer, hopelessly submitted to force and to terror. In "Salt of the Earth," on the other hand, the workers were men who faced their responsibilities and their aspirations as human beings. Kazan has used his talents to give us a frighteningly pessimistic view of humanity. Biberman, Wilson and Jarrico, have used theirs to create a song of hope. Let us thank them by going to see their magnificent film."

Public response to the showing was good, by early measure. The Paris distributor of the film said he expects a run of several months.

Jeff School Has Course On Marxist Tactics

The Jefferson School's course on "Marxist Tactics vs. Left-Wing Communism" promises to be "one of the most popular in the spring term program," according to officials of the school.

The course will be taught by Samuel Coleman, and perhaps by other members of the faculty if it becomes necessary to organize extra classes. It begins this Thursday at 6:45 p.m., and meets once a week for 10 weeks.

Enrollment for spring term classes will continue through next week at the Jefferson School, 16 St. and Sixth Ave.

David Platt's Movie and TV column will be resumed tomorrow.

TODAY'S BEST BETS ON TV, MOVIES, DRAMA

TV

News, sports (2) 6 p.m.
Douglas Edwards, news (2) 7:30
Disneyland (7) 7:30
Eisenhower's Press Conference (5) 8:30
Spotlight on Harlem (13) 9
Boxing—Bobo Olson vs. Joey Maxim (2) 10
This Is Your Life (4) 10
Eddie Cantor (7) 10:30
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1

RADIO

John Vandercreek, CIO news, WABC 7 p.m.
Edward Murrow, news WCBS 7:45



Groucho Marx, WRCA 9
Eisenhower's Press Conference WABC 9:30
Dickens Bleak House WOR 9:30

MOVIES

Romeo and Juliet (Italian-British), Sutton
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th

St. Guild.
Camille (Greta Garbo revival), Translux Normandie.
Glass Slipper, Music Hall
Wages of Fear (French), Paris
Aida (Italian), World
Big Day (French) and Last Holiday (British) Beverly
Genevieve (British) and Big Day (Jacques Tati-French) Apollo 42nd
One Summer of Happiness (Swedish) Little Carnegie
The Land, new film (Ukrainian), Stanley
Bad Day at Black Rock, 34th St. near 3rd Ave. Also at Symphony
Barefoot Contessa, 68th St. Playhouse
Holiday for Henrietta (French) and Hello Elephant (Italian) Thalia

DRAMA

Plain and Fancy Winter Garden.
Juno and Paycock, Greenwich Mews.
Chekhov's Three Sisters, 4th St. Theatre, 83 E. 4 (near 2nd Ave.)
Kismet, Ziegfeld
Bus Stop, Music Box Theatre
Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden
Finian's Rainbow, Hudson Guild Community Theatre, 436 W. 27 St. Friday and Saturday evenings only.
Ibsen's Ghosts, Royal Playhouse, 62 E. Fourth St.
Once Over Lightly, Barbizon Plaza Theatre
Shaw's You Never Can Tell, Provincetown Playhouse
City Center Opera Co., City Center Theatre

Govt. March Figures on Jobs Show Continued Stagnation

WASHINGTON, April 12 (FP).—The Eisenhower administration resorted to the numbers game again in an attempt to disguise the gravity of the continuing employment slump. The occasion was the monthly report on unemployment and unemployment issued jointly by the Labor and Commerce Departments, covering figures for March.

According to the announcement by the two departments, there has been a big improvement in the job situation in the past month or two. This is so, they claim, because more people were working in March than in February, and because in certain lines of work more people were employed last month than in March 1954.

But the fact is that employment generally picks up in March for seasonal reasons, and an increase in February is expected. Secondly, comparing 1955 figures with those of March 1954, means comparing them to slump figures, because the present employment stagnation got

under way generally in the summer of 1953.

A much more accurate gauge of where the nation stands today as far as the number of jobs is concerned would be a comparison of the latest employment figures with those of March 1953, before the present slump began. This comparison shows at once that the slump is still here.

According to the Labor Department, non-farm employment in March was 48,248,000. This is 400,000 higher than March 1954, a fact which looks good at first glance. But it is 988,000 below non-farm employment in March 1953—which is clearly not good. When one considers that labor economists estimate that between 700,000 and 900,000 people are added to the labor force annually, the two-year slump is genuinely tragic.

Even the gain of 400,000 employed in the past year means a relative loss of employment, for the entire population, of something between 300,000 and 500,000 jobs.

JOB LOSS

The job loss in the U.S. during the past two years, according to the Labor Department's own figures, was widely distributed. Nearly 1.1 million jobs disappeared in manufacturing; 143,000 were lost in mining; and 222,000 faded away

in transportation and public utilities.

On the other hand, a small gain was seen over the two-year period in each of the following categories of non-farm employment: construction, trade, service, state and local government, and a category entitled "finance, insurance and real estate." This last should be handled with care, for the Bureau of Labor Statistics lumps all kinds of salesmen into the finance category.

The manufacturing employment picture is worth examining in detail, for it is here that the effects of the slump have been concentrated, and where the menace of automation looms most ominously. The full two-year loss of manufacturing jobs, according to BLS figures, has been 1,094,000. The number employed has dropped in 19 of the 21 industry groups listed by BLS. Only in papermaking and in printing and publishing has there been a slight gain.

The most severe losses between March 1953, and March 1955, have been in the following industry groups: non-electrical machinery, 223,000; transportation equipment (mainly autos), 150,000; textiles, 128,000; electrical machinery, 114,000; primary metals, 96,000; fabricated metal products, 90,000; and clothing and other finished textile products, 50,000.

STAGNATION

This all adds up to a picture of a continuing stagnation in employment generally, despite an occasional increase in jobs over the low point of 1954.

The much-criticized estimates by the Census Bureau of the status of the labor force in March had an odd result, indicating that these estimates must be taken with a heap of salt by serious labor observers. Comparing last month with March 1954, the Census Bureau estimated that unemployment had declined by 549,000 over the year. It achieved this result by classifying more than 1.5 million as "not in the labor force" this year compared to the previous March.

According to these estimates, unemployment in March was below 3.2 million, and the number employed, including agriculture, was nearly 60.5 million. Had a smaller number been added to the "not in the labor force" category during the year, the estimate of unemployment would have had to be considerably larger.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Wash. Episode, More Horse Tips, Mail . . .

PICKED UP around the dugouts—big league player representatives are empowered to fight right down the line for a \$7,200 minimum and not to take no for an answer. The only compromise the players feel willing to make on this adjustment toward the cost of living is for it to include only those players who remain on the big league rosters from May 15 on, after the time for cutting down.

When the Dodgers played an exhibition game in Washington last week, Jackie Robinson had some sharp and well merited criticism to make of a Washington sports columnist, and made it, face to face. The columnist had quoted "an anonymous Negro player" as saying that Jackie was "stirring things up" and was too conscious of "social significance." He quoted this player as saying that Jackie had had a run-in with Henry Thompson of the Giants, who on the occasion of a hard slide into third supposedly told Jackie that if he did that again "there would be no social significance to what happened; just two of us boys rolling in the dust."

Jackie branded the whole thing as "just made up, just lies," and held \$100 in front of the Washington columnist's face saying he could have it if he could name a player who made such statements. The Washington man, backed to the wall in front of others, lamely said it was "a member of the Milwaukee team" but refused to specify. Said Robinson, "I didn't know the Braves had any Uncle Toms. I know we don't have any on this club, and I know I never had any incident with Henry Thompson. That was just made up."

The press will occasionally do those things. It is good to have the phony stories called the way Robinson did.

ANOTHER COMMUNIQUE on the nags from our friend of Flint, Mich., who is as good as his word with a weekly missive:

Dear Rodney—Now that you are fulfilling your obligations to the turf enthusiasts, I'll continue to supply information that will give race fans a fighting chance at the track.

1—There are many days during the spring season due to rain that the track is muddy or heavy. NEVER play horses that have wraps on their legs on a muddy track. The wraps will absorb water, and become very heavy reducing greatly the chance of that horse.

2—Horses that win on off tracks—muddy or heavy—seldom repeat when running next time on fast track. The energy expended running on an off track is double that of a fast track.

3—Heavy weighted horse on an off track have a greater handicap to overcome than usual. Look for light weighted horses on an off track.

The average jockey weights about 104 pounds. It is important to find out the weight of the various jockeys. Some weigh as high as 115 pounds. Why the importance? Jockey A weighs 105. Horse he is riding is assigned 118 pounds to carry in race. Jockey B weighs 115. Horse he is riding is assigned 118 pounds to carry in race. Jockey A's horse will have 13 pounds of lead put into saddle bags to make 118 pounds. Jockey B's horse will have only 3 pounds of dead weight put into saddle bag. Everything else remaining equal Jockey B and his horse even though both horses are carrying 118 lbs., will have a decided edge. The live weight of the jockey can be manipulated whereas the dead weight of 13 lbs. of lead carried by the lighter jockey's horse will cause it to be beaten.

The next letter will contain valuable tips on how to find a longshot that can EASILY be the best in the race.

P.S.—All this knowledge is the result of wasting 10 years of my life.

By the way (continues "Flint Friend"), racing has a long history in this country. In the late 1800s and early 1900s Negroes were LEADING jockeys, trainers, etc. The southern bourbons entrusted their precious possession—the horse—to the Negro. When racing consisted mainly of pride and honor the Negro was allowed to train and ride the "gentleman's" horse. When racing grew into the big business sport it is today, the Negro was reduced to walking horses and grooming. One half of one percent (1/2%) of the trainers and jockeys today are Negroes. The one sport that the Negroes were a big part of at the beginning was horse racing. The sport employs hundreds of thousands of people, and it's a shame that those who were greatly responsible for its growth and exhibited a great talent for it are now jumcrowned. Some research on your part and a campaign similar to baseball could win many friends and be a real force for democracy. Who else is going to do it?

Every horseman has heard of Isaac Murphy the greatest Jock that ever lived, but few people know he was a Negro.

"FLINT FRIEND," we are a bit limited in this field. In baseball we were able to cover the game and simultaneously campaign against jimcrow. It went together. However, since I must stick primarily with the big sport, baseball, a campaign worthy of the name campaign on horse racing is not in immediate prospect. However, this certainly does not rule out doing SOMETHING on it, to the best of our manpower and resources. Thanks for the reminder.

A LETTER of thanks to our Flint friend comes from "M" of New York, who writes "Dear Lester—I am a turf fan. Any article or information about races, or why horses win, is of interest to me, and some of my friends. Please thank the writer for his articles. A Reader of The Worker."

Love letter from Giant fan: "Your picks are a joke. Why should the aged and decrepit Dodgers beat the younger Giants this year when they couldn't do it last year? I thought you had finally reformed last year when you started to grudgingly give the Giants their due and even favored us with some interviews with Giants instead of Dodgers—the millenium. But you have backslid into your old sentimental favorites again. What next, Alston a better manager than Durocher?"

We plead objective analysis for our picks. Freedom of the press. We also would like to acknowledge a few sums of money sent to the paper thru this column, \$25 from an "Old and Devoted Friend of Washington Heights," \$10 from some Toledo readers, and ZM of Providence for his dollar a month, for March and April.

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Coming

GARMENT WORKERS Open Forum. The AFL-CIO Merger. What It Means to the Garment Workers. Speaker: George Morris, labor editor, Daily and Sunday Worker. Wed., April 27, 6:30 p.m. Yugoslav Home, 405 W. 41 St. Adm. 49c at door. Aup: Garment Freedom of the Press Committee.

Brooklyn

SOCIAL & CULTURAL Evening. Sat., Apr. 16, 8:30 p.m. Bath Beach Community Center, 2075 86 St. Film: "Africa Uncensored." Commentator: Dr. Alphaeus Hunton; outstanding artists. Dancing after program. Subs. 49c. Aup: Friends of Committee for African Affairs.

GALA SPRING Concert of Brighton Community Center, Sat., April 16 at 8:30 p.m. Outstanding cast of artists: Mandolin orchestra. Sokoloff, conductor. John Fleming, Tenor. Terisita & Emilio Osta, famous Latin-American dancers. 3200 Coney Isl. Ave., B'klyn. Subs. \$1.25 in advance, \$1.50 at door.



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